

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5TH, 1881

NUMBER 16

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PROVINCE OF PERNAMBUCO.

According to the *relatório* of the late
president of the province of Pernambuco,
Dr. Franklin Americo de Menezes Doria,
now minister of war in the imperial cabinet,
which was presented to the provincial as-
sembly on the 1st of March last, the eco-
nomic situation of that province has been
steadily improving. The disastrous effects
of the great famine have quite disappeared
and the productive industries of the pro-
vince have been rapidly recovering from
the great prejudices growing out of that
terrible calamity. The ex-president, how-
ever, does not think that both agri-
culture and commerce have yet reached
that degree of development which the needs
of the province demand. On this point he
says:

These two industries, principal sources of wealth,
are returning to a normal state; but they are very
far from meeting the actual necessities, as well as
the degree of civilization and material progress
which we enjoy. The little which we produce is
still by means of processes so expensive and imper-
fect that our products can not enter into competi-
tion, neither in price nor in quality, with the similar
ones of other countries.

Moreover, we import from foreign countries nearly
all the manufactured products necessary for our
consumption, and in exchange we scarcely export
the raw material which, after transformation, is re-
turned to us at an excessive price. More noteworthy,
however, is the disproportion which is exhibited by
the movement of foreign importation as compared
with the exportation of the products of the pro-
vince.

To meet these unfavorable influences it
is urged that immediate steps be taken to
remove all obstacles to the development of
home industries. For the encouragement
of agriculture are recommended institutions
of credit through which money can be
obtained at low rates and for long periods,
professional instruction, the introduction
of laborers, machines and processes, and
the construction of transportation lines into
all productive zones. The two principal pro-
ducts of the province, sugar and cotton, have
steadily increased during the last three
years. The export of these products, in
kilogrammes, was as follows:

	sugar	cotton
1877-78.....	90,931,063	3,016,418
1878-79.....	88,888,839	2,590,050
1879-80.....	116,296,066	3,383,627

The cultivation of coffee, though on a
small scale, has been steadily increasing.
Of small farming, however, the results have
not been at all flattering, the province im-
porting largely the very products which
could be produced at home. This result is
ascribed to the lack of regular transporta-
tion to interior localities, by which these
products can be quickly and cheaply trans-
ported to the seaport markets. Through the
encouragement given to the various railway
and navigation enterprises of the province it
is hoped that these disadvantages will be
overcome, and that in good time the pro-
duction of small crops will be largely in-
creased, at least sufficiently to supply the
home demand.

The revenues of the province show a
steady increase during the past few years.
The receipts of the provincial *consulado*,
which includes the taxes on exports, internal
taxes, consumption taxes, fines, and the 3

per cent. additional tax, amounted to a
total of 2,484,817\$163 in the fiscal year
1879-80. The receipts of this department
for the last five years, less the additional
decima tax, were as follows:

year	fixed export duties	internal taxes	consumption tax	all sources, but exclusive of the additional <i>decima</i> tax.
1875-76.....	95,468\$340	803,368\$830	642,596\$799	1,500,413\$966
1876-77.....	94,438\$396	821,433\$966	712,443\$709	1,735,473\$684
1877-78.....	476,611\$61	650,723\$466	792,423\$554	1,959,940\$335
1878-79.....	495,578\$965	666,623\$019	846,655\$114	2,009,390\$275
1879-80.....	430,785\$953	826,073\$031	1,104,120\$816	2,360,985\$292

The revenue derived through the pro-
vincial collector's offices, of which there are
43 in the province, amounted to 338,836\$-
979 during the last fiscal year, a decrease of
23,714\$735 from the receipts of the preced-
ing year. This falling off is attributed to
the effects of the *secção* in destroying the
sources of revenue. The following table
shows the receipts, expenditures and net re-
sults of this fiscal department during the
last five years:

	gross receipts	expenses	net receipts
1875-76.....	299,885\$323	91,416\$222	208,569\$101
1876-77.....	326,584\$901	104,567\$031	222,017\$870
1877-78.....	396,218\$011	124,993\$390	271,314\$621
1878-79.....	362,551\$714	96,932\$935	265,618\$799
1879-80.....	338,836\$979	65,497\$616	273,339\$363

From the transactions of the provincial
treasury during the last fiscal year there
resulted an excess of 22,506\$416 from the
ordinary receipts and expenditures. The
ordinary receipts of the year amounted to
2,896,560\$547, an excess of 261,757\$297
over the estimates. This excess arose chiefly
from an increase in receipts from the tax on
consumption. The extraordinary receipts
for the year, arising from the sums realized
on various loans, amounted to 3,206,334\$-
912. The ordinary expenditures were 2,-
874,054\$131, an excess of 12,519\$218 over
the budget estimates. The following table
shows the receipts and expenditures of the
provincial treasury during the past ten
years.

	receipts	expenditures
1870-71.....	1,821,752\$566	1,839,823\$429
1871-72.....	2,017,971\$738	2,235,275\$585
1872-73.....	2,122,078\$930	2,386,253\$333
1873-74.....	2,062,201\$440	2,322,914\$367
1874-75.....	2,449,793\$253	2,244,684\$025
1875-76.....	2,652,171\$850	2,631,384\$542
1876-77.....	2,559,437\$731	2,855,420\$883
1877-78.....	2,749,634\$143	2,784,981\$238
1878-79.....	2,838,557\$841	2,881,299\$413
1879-80.....	2,896,560\$547	2,874,054\$131

From this table it will be seen that there
have been deficits for seven out of the ten years
above given. The aggregate deficits for the
decade amount to 1,143,433\$859, and the

surpluses to 248,447\$708, leaving a net
deficit for that period of 894,986\$151. An
interesting feature of the table given in the
relatório is the balances of taxes remaining
uncollected for each year, and the balances
of authorized expenditures remaining unpaid
—these amounts not being included in the
table above given. The aggregate of un-
collected taxes for the decade is 2,048,280\$-
581, and the aggregate of authorized ex-
penditures remaining unpaid is 1,425,425\$-
417.

The total debt of the province, as deter-
mined by the treasury authorities on the
31st of December last, amounts to the sum
of 4,450,839\$465. Of this total the sum
of 488,339\$465 represents the floating debts
of the treasury, and 3,962,000\$ the amount
funded in provincial *apólices* drawing inter-
est at the rates of 7 and 8 per cent. Of
the *apólices* emitted at 7 per cent. the sum
of 769,000\$ represents the issue in behalf
of the Recife Drainage Company, and as
loans to three specified parties, all of which
is to be paid back in accordance with the
terms of the loans. In addition to this
debt, the province owes the sum of 2,594,-
317\$808, the provincial quota of the guar-
anteed interest paid by the imperial govern-
ment to the "Recife ao São Francisco"
railway shareholders from November, 1858,
to June, 1880. Adding this sum, which is
an acknowledged debt of the province, to
the total above given, and the total debt of
Pernambuco at the end of 1880 footed up
to 7,045,156\$563.

The imperfect system employed for the
collection of imperial taxes in connection
with those of the province renders a report
of their results very incomplete. Of the
interior collector's offices no returns are
given. The revenues of the general *receb-
daria* for the last fiscal year, including 104,
973\$741 of deposits, amounted to 808,392\$-
035, an excess of 34,045\$344 over the
receipts of the previous year. In the custom
house the general receipts during the past
three years were as follows:

	from imports	from exports
1877-78.....	7,295,415\$674	981,993\$732
1878-79.....	6,914,283\$205	926,997\$357
1879-80.....	8,338,913\$067	1,369,958\$001
1880 (6 ms.)	5,234,077\$004	592,119\$915

The receipts of the imperial sub-treasury
of Pernambuco during the past two years,
with a specification of the sources from which
the revenues were derived, were as follows:

sources	1878-79	1879-80
Importation.....	6,992,263\$482	8,437,801\$578
Despacho mar.....	30,696\$670	47,662\$223
Exportation.....	966,550\$230	1,409,934\$019
Interior.....	1,026,746\$308	1,247,454\$001
Extraordinary.....	68,213\$449	53,118\$923
Special revenue.....	40,697\$940	53,409\$126
Deposits.....	373,090\$578	352,551\$491
	9,498,198\$657	11,601,911\$361

Expenditures.....6,542,575\$491 5,259,212\$122

The increased revenue for the year 1879-
80 was due to the general increase in tax-
ation, and also to the increase in the export
of the two principal products of the pro-
vince. It is clear, however, that taxation has
been carried to an extreme in Pernambuco
beyond which it will not be safe to go. If
the province accepts the recommendations

of Ex-President Doria with regard to encouraging agricultural industries, through which new liabilities will be incurred in the building of railways, subsidizing steamship companies, establishing loan banks etc., it will probably be found that the practical results will be decreased revenues arising from prohibitive taxation. The true way to encourage such industries is to impose as few burdens upon them as possible and to afford all facilities for buying and selling in open markets. And this is just what the province of Pernambuco and the empire of Brazil are not doing.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

During the months of October, November and December next, an "Industrial Cotton Exposition" will be held in the United States at the city of Atlanta, Georgia. A company was organized for this purpose a long time since, of which Hon. J. E. Brown, formerly governor of Georgia, is the president. The several other officers were chosen from various parts of the United States in order to give the enterprise a more representative character than it would have were its management confined to the locality where the exposition is to be held.

The scope of the exposition is broad and comprehensive, and it can not fail to command a widespread interest. Although American in its origin and designed to aid the development of the great cotton-producing industry of the Southern States, it is not restricted to American exhibitors, nor will its benefits be confined to American planters and manufacturers. It is designed to solicit exhibits from all parts of the world where cotton and other fibre-producing plants are cultivated, comprising all kinds and classes of machinery used in the preparation and manufacture of cotton, and all classes and descriptions of the manufactured product. The purposes of the exposition will be to obtain information and to compare results upon the following points:

1st.—The practical cultivation of cotton in the field in order to ascertain the best varieties, the most economical method of cultivation, the intelligent use of fertilizers, the picking and preparation for market, etc., etc.

2nd.—The exhibition of all the varieties of cotton, wherever raised, including the stalk, boll, seed cotton, cotton seed, the clean staple, and the staple of the original package or bale. In this department will also be exhibited all the other textile materials as wool, silk, hemp, flax, jute, ramée, etc.

3rd.—The exhibition of all kinds of machinery used in the manufacture of cotton in practical operation, taking the cotton in the boll and producing the complete fabric, including thread, hosing and the different varieties of cloth. This department will also include the different processes in the manufacture of wool, silk, flax, etc., and a display of fabrics from all parts of the world.

4th.—It is proposed to invite the exhibition, in separate buildings, of other national products as tobacco, rice, sugar, naval stores, wheat, corn, coffee, etc.

To attain the most complete results possible the managers of the enterprise are now seeking to procure all the varieties of cotton seed known, so that the plants may be exhibited in growth. In due time the other classes of exhibits, such as the staple, fabric, and machinery employed, will be solicited; and to that end the customary invitations will be sent to all countries interested in the various classes of industry comprised in this enterprise.

The value of this exposition to Brazil is necessarily very great. In the first place this country is capable of producing all, or nearly all of the products to be exhibited.

In some cases the Brazilian product is of a very superior character, and should therefore be subjected to every possible test in order that its good qualities may be known. In the second place, the productive industries of this country are in so backward a state, both in cultivation and in preparing the product for market, that no opportunity of this kind should be allowed to pass without obtaining a full and accurate knowledge on all these points. Brazil should seek not only to add to the good results of such an exhibition, but to draw from it such a mass of practical information as will be of incalculable benefit in the development of her own industries.

From *The Green*, New York, April 30.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

THE SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish colonies cover an area of 166,680 square miles, with a population of 8,428,000 souls. Cuba alone measuring 42,440 square miles, with 1,394,516 inhabitants; Porto Rico, 3,580 square miles, with 661,494 inhabitants; and the Philippine Islands 115,400 square miles, with 6,200,000 souls. The leading cities in these colonies are Havana, with 230,000 inhabitants; St. Johns (Porto Rico), with 18,132, and Manila, with 160,000. In spite of ten years of insurrection, now terminated, Cuba has retained its rank as the greatest sugar producing country, although its production has decreased. In 1870 Cuba still exported 873,197 tons; 1875, 845,801; in 1876, 674,743; in 1877, 594,532; in 1878, 573,784; in 1879, 770,276 tons of sugar. This decrease has been due to the burning of sugar fields during the insurrection, to the running away of slaves, to partial emancipation, to unpropitious weather, and, finally, to heavy taxation, crippling the means of planters. Considering the fearful and protracted political and social crisis through which Cuba has passed since 1867, it is wonderful indeed that the island should have been capable of doing as well as it did in the way of sugar production. According to the act of emancipation passed last year, Cuba will be rid of slavery within about seven years from now, by a gradual process, which will not disturb labor much; Chinese coolies will, in the meantime, be imported in numbers large enough to keep up at least the present rate of sugar production, the more so as improved agricultural machinery will assist in doing so.

In Porto Rico slavery was, meanwhile, wholly abolished. This was a comparatively easy task, for there were only about 75,000 slaves in a population of 661,494 souls. Labor was, therefore, not disorganized even for a single day, there being a native white population, the peasant portion of which, descended from convicts introduced in former centuries, constitutes a valuable field labor.

PORTO RICO'S EXPORT.

	Sugar, guintals 100 lbs. Sp.	Molasses, guintals 100 lbs. Sp.	Coffee, guintals 100 lbs. Sp.	Tobacco, guintals 100 lbs. Sp.
1878.....	1,659,519	4,922,707	171,885	51,354
1877.....	1,235,060	3,795,514	136,640	48,712

	Cotton, guintals 220	Hides, guintals 4,620	Rum, guintals 39,247	Total export dollars
1878.....	150	6,477	39,247	10,422,400
1877.....	220	4,620	12,864	10,072,900

The droughts or hurricanes do not interfere. Both coffee and sugar production is likely to remain steadily on the increase in the island from now forward, for it is as fertile as Cuba and its geographical position as favorable. The Philippine Islands are a magnificent colony; every element of prosperity is there combined—a tropical climate, a fertile soil, plenty of cheap labor and an untrivial geographical position. Unfortunately, Spain does not seem to fully realize the value of this jewel. This, to a certain extent, is no doubt due to the great distance from the mother country. Aside therefrom, the colony has one drawback—earthquakes—but they do not cripple its agricultural productiveness. Although the quality of Manila sugar does not come up to that of Cuba and Porto Rico, the productive capacity of the Philippine Islands is as great no doubt, as that of Cuba. In 1878 the islands exported \$17,470,305 worth of produce, \$38,070 of which consisted of sugar. The remaining products are hemp, coffee, tobacco, cigars, and mother-of-pearl shells. People in Spain now begin to take more interest in this colony, and eventually it may become one of the leading sugar and coffee producing countries.

NETHERLAND INDIA.

The colonial history of the Netherlands is one of the most interesting on record. While fighting for their independence against powerful and rich Spain, they captured from the Portuguese, who were temporarily Spanish subjects, the valuable colonies now held by them in the extreme East, and, with the exception of the Cape, even knew how to defend

them against England during a series of maritime warfare with the latter. Since the Napoleonic wars Holland has, so to say, withdrawn from the European political checkboard, except the short period of 1830, which separated Belgium from her. She has concentrated all her attention upon Java, Sumatra, Borneo and the surrounding islands. The government took in hand the economical and agricultural management of the colonies while favoring the national merchant marine to the utmost. Labor difficulties there were none; there were plenty of natives amenable to steady field labor, and they were enrolled wholesale at moderate wages under a system more humane than either slavery or serfdom, and by going to work systematically, scientifically and practically, Java and portions of the remaining islands were converted into gardens. For some years past railroads have been built in Java, and Holland displays in this improvement an extraordinary amount of energy. Only last month she bought of Krupp 50,000 tons of steel rails, the second lot ordered at Essen.

Holland being the richest country in Europe considering the number of its inhabitants; and a nation of close calculating merchants, admirably governed, and activity there all centering on colonies unrivalled in point of resources, this naturally produces extraordinary results, and both the quantity and quality of sugar and coffee in Java and elsewhere in Dutch India are steadily in the ascendant, with the exception of occasional short crops, which are, of course, unavoidable, even under the best management.

Nor is Holland afraid of an expensive war if she deems it necessary to secure control over a semi-barbarous dependency, like, for example, the famous pepper country, Acheen, now happily subdued after years of an obstinate and costly struggle.

To the United States the growing prosperity of Java and Sumatra is of no small interest, for we draw from there excellent Java and Padang coffee, pepper, nutmegs and mace, and a sugar, much appreciated, in increasing quantities. The joint colonies of Holland, including Surinam in South America, and Curaçao, measure an area of 750,000 square miles, with a population of 27,000,000 souls. There were imported into Netherland India in thousands of guilders:

	Imported 1876	Exported 1876
By the government.....	5,119	51,168
By private firms.....	116,392	162,351
Totals.....	121,511	213,519
	Imported 1877	Exported 1877
By the government.....	27,638	57,117
By private firms.....	126,067	163,392
Totals.....	153,705	220,509

of which exports there were:

	Coffee, 1876	Sugar, 1877
By the government.....	46,692	54,209
By private firms.....	31,618	34,348
Totals.....	78,310	88,557
	Cloves & 1876	Tea 1877
By the government.....	4,476	2,893
By private firms.....	3,656	2,389
Totals.....	8,132	5,282

and for private account:

	Hides 1876	Nutmegs 1877	Rice 1876	Tobacco 1877	Tea 1876
1876.....	1,325	1,933	1,141	23,756	2,406
1877.....	1,511	3,228	2,393	28,280	2,554

Quinine bark is since becoming a valuable article of production in Java. There are now in operation in Java 240 miles of railway and 343 buildings of telegraphs, there are in operation in Java and Sumatra together, 3,362 miles on shore, and a cable between both of 65 miles. Since the Suez Canal was opened the number of large steamers between Holland and Netherland India is multiplying rapidly.

BRAZIL.

In Brazil the labor question is a subject which absorbs the attention of the people at large and the planters in particular, a great deal more than even in Cuba. There are now left in Brazil in slavery about half a million blacks,* and it will take between ten and fifteen years, even under the operation of the emancipation law of September, 1871, before they are all liberated. Meanwhile, the number of hands devoted to field labor diminishes, i. e., slaves as they get free quit the plantations and increase the population of the cities in great numbers, and there are no coolies to take their place. Brazil, therefore, last year made a treaty with China for the importation of coolies from there, but it takes time before they can be procured, for the distance is great. While, therefore, as it is the situation is anything but cheerful, the emancipation question, i. e., the speedier abolition of slavery, has begun to be agitated quite openly and with a great deal of persistency, dividing Brazil into two camps. By way of compromise and in order to bridge over matters for the moment,

* *The Green* should have said a million and a half, as that is nearer the figure.—Eda. News.

the province of San Paulo, the great coffee producing region, has passed a local law putting a heavy fine upon inter-provincial slave traffic. Thus matters stand, without threatening any positive disturbances or riots or slave-risings, but yet holding a prospect of continued uneasiness on the score of labor. Both coffee and sugar, if their production is to go on expanding as it has done for the past twenty years in Brazil, require a steady supply of hand that can be depended upon while the crops demand them.

As long as the present Emperor Pedro II lives nothing immediately injurious to the planting interest is, however, seriously apprehended, for his influence is too great; his character is opposed to all precipitation in reform, whether political, social or economical. Whatever conflicting or incoherent elements there may be smouldering beneath the embers, he knows how to subdue and control. But should he be taken away suddenly, the regency to follow may not possess the necessary authority and tact to prevent mischief. To the world at large and to the grocery interest in particular, this Brazilian labor question is, therefore, not an indifferent one, for any very serious disorganization of work in the coffee districts there might seriously curtail production.

The importance which coffee and sugar hold in Brazilian exportation the following few figures will show:

BRAZILIAN EXPORT.

	1877-78	1878-79
Coffee.....	110,206	113,482
Cotton.....	6,764	9,906
Sugar.....	20,976	21,812
Paraguay tea.....	3,304	2,716
Hides.....	9,551	8,353
Tobacco.....	6,922	7,180
India rubber.....	11,742	10,951
Diamonds.....	1,183	945
Gold dust and bars.....	2,136	2,222

TOTAL TRADE.

	1877-78	1878-79
Import.....	163,516,800	186,349,200
Export.....	163,505,800	204,058,500

A great means of facilitating the production of coffee, sugar, &c, both in the valleys and on the mountain plateau of San Paulo, has been the rapid extension of railways, doing away with the conveyance on mules' backs, so expensive and precarious during the rainy season, and much is due to the present Emperor in pushing their construction, although it is complained that various lines have been injudiciously planned and now weigh heavily on the public exchequer, which guaranteed the interest thereon. Total lines now in operation, 1,927 miles; telegraphs, 4,373. Many economists also blame Brazil for levying an export duty on its produce, a tax coming directly out of the pockets of the producer. But this concerns their own people.

A NEW TRIBUTARY.

The *Diario do Gram Pará* of the 29th April contains the following notice of the discovery of a new Amazonian tributary by the intrepid French explorer, M. Charles Weiner. It is believed that this tributary has heretofore been totally unknown to geographers, and that it ranks among the largest of the Amazon.

The distinguished French explorer, C. Weiner, whose enterprises are known to our readers, has just discovered a great river, on his return journey to Quito, which is totally unknown to geographers. These are the terms which, on the 26th of March, he communicates his discovery to us:

"On board of the Brazilian launch I have had the strange fortune of discovering a great and beautiful river, situated between the Analaga and the Ucayali, whose mouth was known by the name of Sanizia by some Indians of the Coamas tribe.

It is a great pleasure, in an epoch in which we are beginning to know the globe, to travel 400 kilometers in an unknown region in which whites or aborigines have never set their feet.

I have already ascended 120 kilometers of a tributary, always in a good channel of four fathoms.

As the fact is interesting in itself and an honor to the Brazilian marines, I hasten to communicate it to your estimable *Diário*, so interested in its country's growth."

"In a country like Brazil, which has so great a necessity for European immigration, it seems to us that the only motive for wishing laborers is not sufficient enough for the acquisition of this people [the Chinese] dissimilar in both race and customs. It is possible that on an occasion of need, the Chinese will serve for agricultural laborers, but they will remain incontestably as a continuation of the slave race and, in view of general interests, they can become even a noxious element in the country."—*Gazeta de Caminas*.

ANOTHER IMPOSTURE.

Some three months ago a young man entered our office and presented a letter of introduction from the proprietors and editor of the Chicago *Daily News*, in which he was represented to be a correspondent for all the leading journals of that city, and the agent of a benevolent society known as "The United States and German Emigration Company." The general appearance and manners of this individual, Maurice A. Schwab, the suspicious appearance of his letter of introduction which bore the marks of forgery on its face, and the highly questionable character of his scheme, were all clear indications of a projected swindle. To prove this we forwarded Mr. Schwab's letter of introduction to the editor of the *Daily News*, to which the following response has just been received:

THE DAILY NEWS
Chicago, April 11, '81.

Dear Sir:

The letter you enclose is a forgery and Mr. Schwab is unquestionably a fraud. Through some means he secured some of our letter-heads—doubtless stealing them—and on these has forged the letter which you send.

The statement that Mr. S. has been an attaché of this paper, or any other in Chicago, is untrue, as is also his claim that he is the authorized agent of a German relief society. I should esteem it a favor if you would render him harmless by a publication of the facts in the *Rio News*.

Truly yours,
M. E. STONE
M.

O. C. James, Esq.

In view of the fact that Mr. Maurice A. Schwab has gathered in his little harvest of honors and profits, we fear that the foregoing disclosure comes a little late. During the brief month in which he enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of the department of agriculture, the *Jornal do Commercio*, and the Chinese-seeking officials and planters of São Paulo, he was the object of every possible attention, and the recipient of many marked favors and special benefits. The newspapers praised his ridiculous scheme of sending an overflow of German emigration from the United States to Brazil, and the leading journal of the empire took him in and gave substantial support to his pretensions. The minister of agriculture received him with outstretched arms, favored him with official letters of introduction and free railway passes, and gave him the moral backing of the most influential department in the Brazilian government. In São Paulo he was received with newspaper commendation and with great cordiality on the part of both officials and planters. He did not succeed in getting any one to take his fictitious German emigrant, but he found many who wanted the Chinese so ardently that they were quite willing to pay an advance for their acquisition. And so, Mr. Schwab returned from the leading province of the empire full of honors and with well-filled pockets, and the April steamer of the American line took him back home in quest of some hundreds of Chinese laborers.

The famous showman, Barnum, became convinced a long time since that there is nothing which men like so well as *humbug*—and this little enterprise of Mr. Maurice A. Schwab is one more proof to the truth of that statement. Schwab was not a clever rascal; neither was Chan Reticker. And yet both of these common rogues succeeded in duping two successive ministers of agriculture, and in obtaining honors and favors which no honest business man could get in a lifetime of useful service. We have but little sympathy for men, be they ministers or planters, who are so easily and so significantly duped. Nothing could be easier than the detection of nearly every one of these swindlers; and yet who ever heard of a Brazilian official going to a responsible American official or business

house to inquire after the character and pretensions of these rascals? These disclosures will not afford pleasant reading to many trusting souls, but it is to be hoped that they will teach a lesson which will not be forgotten by the time another swindler comes.

URUGUAYAN TROUBLES.

According to late advices from Montevideo the government has absolutely forbidden newspapers to discuss political questions, or to criticise any public official. The penalty is a fine of five thousand dollars. This little state of Uruguay is called a republic, possesses the semblance of a representative government, and is presided over by an official who bears the misapplied title of president. The nominal president of this nominal republic is Dr. F. A. Vidal, but the real autocrat of the country is one Colonel M. Santos, the minister of war. A short time since several newspaper offices were broken into and destroyed by a mob of ruffians, some of them military men in civilian dress, who seem to have been inspired by no less a personage than this despotic minister himself. For a long time there has been neither security for life nor property, except for those who serve the government. The commerce and industries of the country have been seriously injured, immigration has been checked, and many citizens have been killed or driven away to seek an asylum elsewhere from the merciless hatred and vulgar ambition of a petty tyrant. One of the fairest and most fertile countries in South America is being wasted and depopulated by nothing less than an inexcusable, contemptible partizan warfare—a warfare which has no other cause than the petty ambition of a vulgar politician, and which can have no other result than the destruction of life and property, and the brief enjoyment of stolen authority. Were the revenues of the country worth stealing or her political importance worth the struggle for administrative leadership, we might then understand the causes for all this unending discord, revolution and bloodshed. But as it is, there seems to be but little left worth the stealing, and little honor worth the possessing. The fight is not for spoils, but simply for personal revenge and power. It is a pity that the administration of Uruguay could not again pass into the hands of Colonel Latorre, the only man who has been able to give security for life and property, and to keep down these petty revolutionary outbreaks. Tyrant that he was, he certainly knew the elements with which he had to deal, and the best measures to employ in controlling them. Although despotic to the last degree, he gave such security to commercial and industrial enterprises as they have never since enjoyed. We are no advocates of the form of government represented by Latorre, but beside that of Santos it is infinitely preferable. The Brazilian government, however, has yielded to the protest of Colonel Santos and has ordered Latorre away from the Uruguayan frontier. The former will now feel himself free to devote his whole attention to his enemies. Men will be shot in the streets, private houses will be pillaged, newspapers will be suppressed, property will be stolen and destroyed, and a reign of terror will crush out every semblance of personal liberty throughout the whole country. There is but one end to all this wretched business—and that is foreign interference. Our Uruguayan neighbors should understand—and that speedily—that if they continue to show themselves incapable of self-government and unable to repress this unending reign of partizan war and bloodshed, some other government will feel compelled to interfere. And such an interference will receive the approbation and support of the whole civilized world.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is to have a cotton factory.

—Letters of freedom under the emancipation law were delivered to 59 slaves at Juiz de Fora on the 1st instant.

—Goyaz papers of the last of April report inroads of the Cayapó Indians. Considerable loss has been sustained in the Rio Verde and Rio Bonito settlements.

—Mandós advices of the 10th ult. state that the Amazonas provincial assembly is discussing a bill imposing a tax of 2,000\$ upon the registry of every live imported into the province.

—The director of the São Paulo provincial post-office has sent a circular to the agencies throughout the province forbidding the practice of allowing the examination of letters by persons not belonging to the service.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 24th announced that the Mercantil and Bahia banks will loan the province the sum of 1,200,000\$, receiving therefor provincial apolices at 95, redeemable in twenty years, and drawing 6 per cent. interest.

—The recently adopted budget in Rio Grande do Sul elevates the *decima urbana* to 10 per cent. and abolishes the exemption in favor of widows and orphans. The *decima urbana* has heretofore been collected at the rate of 9 per cent.

—An assassination took place at Buritys, district of Frauca, São Paulo, on the 10th ult., in which José Antonio Franco was killed by his neighbor Graciano Bonifacio de Sant' Anna in a dispute about some damages to the latter's plantation.

—A project is now before the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing the city of São Paulo to borrow 50,000\$ to meet the debts of the city council contracted in the work of street paving. The interest to be paid must not exceed 8 per cent.

—A fine gold watch in a silver-mounted morocco case has been presented to Mr. Charles Henry Williams, of Coôtes, Minas Geraes, as a mark of appreciation for his invaluable services in securing the liberation of the Catta Branca blacks illegally held in slavery in the Morro Velho mines.

—The *Correio Mercantil*, of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, relates that a slave stole some ribs at the slaughter-house of Teixeira & Leite on the 17th ult., and was caught in the act by the overseer. On being detected the slave drew a knife and attacked the overseer, but was overcome by other slaves in the place. He was then sent to the jail to be whipped.

—The Commercial Association of Rio Grande sent a telegram to the imperial government on the 19th ult., in accordance with a formal resolution previously taken, protesting against the late act of the Rio Grande provincial assembly in elevating the export tax on jerked beef to four per cent. The merchants of Rio Grande charge that the tax is vexatious, unnecessary, and injurious to the chief industry of the province.

—A bill was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 23rd ult. authorizing the emission of one thousand provincial apolices of 1,000\$ each at 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable in twenty years. The proceeds are to be used in aiding the city of São Paulo to fund its street-paving debt, and to complete the paving of the streets of the city. The announced purpose of the bill is to aid the city to raise money at a lower rate of interest, the rate otherwise paid being 10 per cent.

—An Uruguayan journal relates that on the 15th of April the jailer of that place, one Nicomedes Basú, went to the house of Henriqueta Cuidra and asked her to go to his house to see his wife who was ill. Henriqueta took a little girl of eleven years with her and started out with Basú to visit his wife. Under the pretext that he had moved, Basú led the two outside the town to a lonely place, where he suddenly attacked them with a club, knocking them down and leaving them as dead. The little girl's skull was fractured, and she will probably not recover. Basú escaped and had not been arrested at last advices. The frequency and brutality of these occurrences is giving Uruguayana a very unsavory reputation.

—The provincial budget of Rio Grande do Sul for the fiscal year 1881-82 fixes the total receipts and expenditures of the province at 2,586,856\$380. The budget as originally introduced fixed the receipts at 2,044,000\$ and the expenditures at 2,702,244\$200, leaving a deficit of 658,244\$200. Under the leadership of Senator Silveira Martins, a commission undertook to balance the budget, which was eventually done, even to calculating a receipt of 380 reis. It's a genuine triumph in the science of finance. For the coming year Rio Grande will have no deficit—for the budget decrees otherwise. The modesty of the commission in not figuring out a surplus is eminently noteworthy, for it would have been just as easy and much more satisfactory than the result already obtained.

—The April receipts of the Mandós custom house amounted to 46,415\$703.

—There were exceptionally heavy frosts in the vicinity of Baependy, Minas Geraes, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd ult.

—A comet has been discovered by some one a Sorocaba, province of São Paulo. It was sporting around on the horizon in a southwest by west direction.

—A Santarem correspondent of the *Diario do Gram Pará*, under date of the 8th ult., reports the closing of the rubber and castanha season in that locality. The cacao crop is reported as medium in quantity.

—A new steamer for the Amazon Navigation Company, the *Mauá*, arrived at Pará from Glasgow on the 11th ult. The *Mauá* is an iron side-wheel vessel, 181 feet in length and 28 feet in breadth, and is designed for service on the Amazon.

—The volume of water in the Amazon steadily rose during the past month, the overflow along the lower river being very great. Considerable damage has been done in many localities. The waters are expected to fall during the present month.

—Fresh beef of a very bad quality costs from 700 to 800 reis per kilo in Pará. The people are looking for government help—while an inexhaustible supply of fish is at their very doors waiting to be caught. We fear some future caricaturist will adopt the spoon as the material symbol of government in Brazil.

—The minister of justice has disapproved the act of the president of Pará in accepting the relinquishment of the office of *juiz municipal* of Monte Alegre, by Manuel Smoothness Pd. The minister orders that Manuel Smoothness shall resume his office, and then petition the imperial government for permission to resign.

—The Mandós provincial assembly has adopted two subsidy bills. The first authorizes a subsidy to the Mandós steam navigation company for a service on the Acre and Javary rivers. The second authorizes a ten years contract for a direct line between Mandós and New York, the subsidy to be 12,000\$ during the first five years and 10,000\$ during the second.

—The stock-raisers and butchers of Pará have been discussing the question of supplying that city with fresh beef. The president of the province presided over their deliberations. The general opinion seems to be that the provincial government must encourage stock-raising, protect the industry already established on the island of Marajo, improve the means of communication, and reform the public cattle yards.

—The Bahia provincial assembly recently authorized the government of that province to contract a loan for the service of its public debt. Under this authorization the president has borrowed the sum of 1,200,000\$ at 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable in 20 years. The new apolices are to be issued at 95. The loan is taken by the two Bahia banks—the Banco Mercantil linking 800,000\$, and the Banco da Bahia 400,000\$. A part of this loan will be applied to the substitution of provincial apolices falling due at the end of the present month.

—In the *relatório* of the retiring president of Bahia, Barão de S. Francisco, the estimated receipts of the province for 1881-82 are given at 2,999,461\$, and the expenditures at 3,243,754\$189—a deficit of 274,293\$189. The *Monitor* of the 6th ult., however, does not accept this sum as the real deficit for that year. Taking the estimated receipts from the 200\$ and 800\$ export tax on slaves, 145,000\$, which will be non-productive, an excess of 52,703\$472 over the estimates for the support of poor prisoners, which is warranted by the actual annual increase in that item, the increase of interest over the estimate which is based on the present debt, the *Monitor* sums up the deficit at 494,596\$661, or 500,000\$ in round numbers, instead of 274,293\$189. The deductions of the *Monitor* certainly seem unanswerable. The item for poor prisoners was estimated at 76,283\$712 for the current year, while the actual expenditure already amounts to 114,000\$. Besides, the interest upon a floating debt of over one thousand contos, and upon a railway and public works expenditure of 800,000\$, is not accounted for in the estimates, all of which will be unavoidable items of expenditure—and deficit—in the year 1881-82.

—Statistics sometimes make queer comparisons. For instance: in 1880 the little island of Hayti bought 5,274,395 pounds of American soap, while Brazil bought only 1,324,852 pounds. Perhaps the Haytians ate it!

—The president of this province has decided to revoke the act of December 18, 1880, relative to lottery drawings, and to adopt the system of lotteries of 100,000\$, with 10,000 tickets, and 1,700 prizes of the value of 60,400\$, including a grand prize of 20,000\$. From each one of these drawings the government will derive a direct tax of 25,000\$ and a stamp tax of 1,500\$.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

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SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS:—8 Rua São Pedro.

Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,
194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5TH, 1887.

The superintendent of the American steamship line has notified the Brazilian government that Messrs. John Roach & Son withdraw from the contract for a mail service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, because the former has imposed a call at the port of Maranhão and has not paid the subsidy agreed upon.

We are informed that the tariff commission, whose work was so nearly completed, has totally collapsed, and that the new revision will not go into operation on the 1st of July. The clamors of the native industries for more protection on some articles, and less protection on others, has so confused the commission that it has given up the task in despair. The minister of finance will probably inaugurate another revision, on a different basis, at an early day.

The *Tribuna Liberal* of São Paulo, under the inspiration of Deputy Martin Francisco, is congratulating itself and the slave-holders of São Paulo upon the assumption that the United States government has removed Minister Hilliard because of the part which he has taken in the recent abolition movement in Brazil. In view of the fact that the *Tribuna* never had the slightest ground for this charge, and in view of the further fact that it is wholly devoid either of truth or plausibility, its congratulations may be accepted for just what they are worth—nothing. The basis for the *Tribuna's* statement is the item which we gave the journals of this city concerning the change, in which it was distinctly stated that Mr. Hilliard had resigned. In our own comments on the retirement of Mr. Hilliard and the promotion of Mr. Osborn we stated distinctly that Mr. Hilliard's resignation was sent in a long time since. Furthermore, some months since we stated that President Hayes and his cabinet warmly approved the course which Mr. Hilliard had taken, and had so expressed themselves. All these statements were made with a full and definite knowledge of the facts, and they were made without qualification. And yet the semi-official journal of São Paulo, inspired by a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies and a would-be Senator, sees fit to publish a falsehood and to reiterate it. Our esteemed contemporary should remember that statements of this character are too easily checked to be made with impunity. There can be no objection to a discussion of Mr. Hilliard's course, or his views on the subject of slavery, provided always that the courtesies of a fair and honorable criticism are observed; but when it is found convenient to base such a criticism upon a falsehood, a journal

at once forfeits all claims upon the respect and confidence of the public. We had hoped to see our contemporary correct its misstatement when the facts were more fully given by the *Correio Paulistano*, the *Provincia de São Paulo*, and by ourselves, but in vain; there has been nothing but a reiteration of the falsehood. There is no need for further discussion.

At the beginning of last month the Amazonas provincial assembly had a project under discussion for the encouragement of the stock-raising and agricultural industries of that province. By the terms of the bill the sum of 30,000\$ per annum is set apart for the encouragement of these industries, to be awarded in premiums of 5,000\$ each on the following conditions: 1st, to stock-raisers who shall create grazing fields on their own property of an extent sufficient to support 200 head of cattle and the horses needed for the service of the estate, together with the requisite cattle stalls, dwelling houses, etc.; 2nd, to agriculturists who shall cultivate and maintain upon their own lands orchards of coffee, cacao, or rubber trees of not less than 10,000 producing trees. The government engages to send a commission to report whenever any stock-raiser or agriculturist thinks himself entitled to the premium, the expenses to be borne by the province in case of award, or by the applicant in case the commission decides against him. The impartial administration of a law of this character should be productive of the best possible results, and it is highly creditable to the provincial legislature of Amazonas that such a measure has found a place in its discussions. It would be better perhaps were the province to offer premiums for competitive results, the money to be paid to one competitor in each separate industry upon the best product for the year. The effort, however, to encourage these industries in the way proposed must produce good results, and the purpose should receive hearty commendation. It will be observed that the measure is singularly practical in its purposes, in that it has chosen those industries for encouragement which are suited to the province. There is no nonsense about exotic industries which can be carried out only at a loss; there are no dreams, nor jobs, nor speculations. The premiums are to be paid upon the realization of certain specified results, and those results in themselves are prime sources of wealth to the people and to the province. We heartily wish success to the measure, and to the province which thus recognizes the true basis of its wealth and prosperity, and seeks to give it practical encouragement.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The department of justice has absorbed 29,500 passes over the city tramways.

—There will be no dissolution of the General Assembly as has been currently reported. The ministers are now preparing their reports for the coming August session.

—The government has definitely approved, with some slight modifications, the work of the commission appointed to divide the empire into electoral districts.

—Among the recipients of free government passes on the tramways of this city is the chief engineer of the Dom Pedro II railway prolongation, who receives 1,200.

—The increase of deposits in the savings bank of this city during the first half of May was 15,502\$ 939. The total amount on deposit on the 15th ult., was 10,353,518\$948.

—The Emperor visited the building occupied by the juries of this city on the 24th inst. He is said to have been thoroughly disgusted with the longers about the place and the wretched state of the building. It is not known what he thought of the jury.

—We are indebted to the *Standard*, of Buenos Aires, for a copy of President Roca's message to the Argentine Congress, which our enterprising contemporary has translated into English and published in a very convenient pamphlet of thirty-six pages.

—The government has issued orders that the monitors *Javary* and *Solimões*, the corvet *Bahiana*, and the transport *Purus* shall be prepared for service.

—The Emperor has conferred the *comenda* of the Order of Christ upon Mr. Joseph Mawson, superintendent of the Bahia and São Francisco railway.

—The committee of medical students appointed to obtain subscriptions for the family of Dr. Pientzner, the physician who committed suicide because his landlord insisted on his paying his rent, has finally completed its labors. The results are nine government *apólices* of 1,000\$ each, and a surplus of 74\$. Suicide in this case seems to have been better and surer even than a life insurance policy.

—Consumers of French brandy will be pleased to note the following significant fact. In 1886 the United States exported 11,418,506 gallons of distilled spirits, of which 8,219,663 gallons went to ports of Southern Europe. France and Spain took nearly seven million gallons. It may not be that all this quantity of distilled spirits, vulgarly called whisky, is manufactured into prime old brandy, but the probabilities are greatly in favor of that result.

—The chief of police has undertaken to suppress offenses against life and property in this city—and they are not a few—by requiring a return of guests by all boarding-houses. The plan is eminently worthy of the present chief. For the detection, or attempted detection of every rogue, a dozen honest men must be subjected to every possible annoyance. Would it not be well, however, to infuse a little discipline into the police force at the same time, and to improve the courts?

—According to the *American Correspondence* the last official census of Venezuela shows that that little republic has a total of 32,222 generals in active service and in reserve. Of these, 8,000 were appointed by the present presidential incumbent, Gen. Guzman Blanco. The number of subaltern officers and privates does not appear, owing probably to their insignificance beside that gallant army of generals. With so many great and gallant men, there is certainly a brilliant future before the *pseudo*-republic of Venezuela.

—On the afternoon of the 31st ult. Mr. Maurice Grau, manager of the French Opera company now at the Dom Pedro II theatre, received a prohibition from the chief of police against the representation of the comic opera *La Mascotte*, announced for that evening, on the ground that the Conservatorio Dramatico had cancelled its license. A fine of 50\$ was also imposed upon Mr. Grau because some members of his company had not observed the corrections in the libretto, the evening previous, which the Conservatorio had made in granting the license. An order was also issued by the *juiz do theatro* forbidding the substitution of any other opera for the one suppressed, a piece of petty tyranny quite as contemptible as it is annoying.

At the first representation of *La Mascotte* the evening before, the Emperor and Empress were present, remaining until the close of the last act. The theatre was crowded and the audience expressed their opinions on the censorship of the Conservatorio by warmly applauding the actors who disregarded the alterations in the libretto. It is asserted by the *Gazeta de Notícias* that while the Conservatorio had a right to make such changes as it pleased and to impose a fine for any non-compliance, it had not the right to withdraw the license. Much less, also, had the *juiz* a right to forbid the representation of any other opera. Owing to this petty act there was no representation at the Dom Pedro II theatre on the 31st, and the money received for admission—there would have been a full house—was returned on the following day.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Journal* relates an amusing story of the travels of a Brazilian steward who was left at Lisbon by the *Vital de Oliveira* because of sickness. On leaving the hospital, the Brazilian vice consul paid his passage home on a sailing vessel, instead of one of the many steamers calling there. The sailing vessel went to Valença for cargo, and then to Trieste, where the steward, Bogliaco, disembarked. The vice consul at Trieste sent him to Genoa, where the consul sent him on to Nice because he could not pay his passage to Brazil—about 65\$. From Nice the vice consul sent him on to Toulon, where the vice consul kindly paid his passage to Marseilles. The consul at Marseilles applied to the consul at Paris for instructions, and while the case was being debated poor Bogliaco struck out for himself once more and took passage for Brazil on a Mexican vessel in the capacity of a servant. From Marseilles the vessel will go to Naples, thence to Barcelona, and thence to Brazil. And in the meantime the consular officials into whose hands it was his hard lot to fall, are now frantically striving to get back the heggary amounts which they expended on an unfortunate man whom sickness had left destitute in a foreign land. There won't be any fireworks when Bogliaco arrives, but there will probably be one long sigh of relief at a final delivery from consular incapacity and inefficiency.

—The Canadian and Brazilian Direct Steamship Company will inaugurate their service this month with the steamers *Cleopatra*, *Nobo* and *Paxa*, chartered, the first steamer leaving this port for Halifax and Montreal about the middle of this month.

—The petition of a large number of leading coffee exporters in favor of using my custom-house wharf for shipping coffee was published in the *Journal* of the 30th ult. The general sentiment seems to be decidedly against the monopoly now enjoyed by the Dom Pedro II dock company.

—Among the passengers by the Royal Mail packet *Tamar* which arrived on the 30th ult., was the celebrated Portuguese explorer, Major Serpa Pinto. He is said to have come to Brazil to present a copy of his book to the Emperor. A public demonstration was made by several Portuguese societies of this city in honor of his arrival.

—The first meeting of the British athletic amateurs for this season is announced for the 24th, inst. The success of last season's meetings and the renewed interest in out-door sports lead to a belief that the coming meeting will be one of unusual success. We bespeak for the amateurs a full attendance and an overflowing cash box.

—The Uruguayan envoy, Don Matheo Magarinos Cervantes, who recently came to Brazil on a special mission, sailed for Montevideo on the French packet *Congo* of the 25th ult. His mission was to secure the internment of Colonel Latore at some interior locality in Rio Grande do Sul, and he returns successful. Latore has been ordered to leave Jaguarão, and to take up his residence at Porto Alegre. The impending revolution in Uruguay, however, may upset all these precautions.

—The American packet *City of Para*, Capt. M. R. Crowell, arrived in port on the 29th ult., after a successful passage of 24 days. She brought New York dates of the 9th ult. Among the new officers on this trip is Purser James H. Docharty, to whom we are indebted for late papers, and Dr. O. C. Smith. The passenger list includes the names of Albert G. Goodall, Esq., president of the American Bank Note Company, and daughter; W. S. Bailie, Esq., and wife; and John C. White, Esq., U. S. secretary of legation.

—We are informed that Mr. Herbert H. Smith, accompanied by his wife and two assistants, came out from New York on the *City of Para* as far as Para, with the purpose of exploring the upper tributaries of the Amazon. The expedition is made under the patronage of the *American Naturalist*, and will occupy some two or three years. Mr. Smith has already spent considerable time on the lower Amazon, and is familiar with the work before him. He is best known as the author of a recent work on Brazil, entitled "The Amazon and the Coast."

—It is reported that the director of municipal works in this city intends to present a project for repaving the Ouvidor at an early day. The project comprises a wooden pavement with a central gutter covered with iron for the purposes of surface drainage. Several water-cocks will be placed at different points for use in cleaning the street and in case of fire. The improvement is a very desirable one, and now that the transit of vehicles through the street is prohibited the selection of wooden blocks for paving certainly seems to be suitable in every respect.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* of the 28th ult. relates that a Portuguese subject named Manoel José Braga was arrested in São Paulo on the 17th of April on suspicion of being the escaped murderer "Russinho." He was brought to this city on the 19th and was committed to the house of detention without either warrant or any other legal process. Here he remained until the 24th ult.—thirty-four days—when the order for his release was given, the chief of police being unable to discover any proofs as to his supposed identity. Braga was seriously ill at the time of his release, his imprisonment having aggravated an incurable disease of the aorta. At the petition of the unfortunate man to have his passage paid to São Paulo, where he was arrested, the chief of police bade him make his claim upon the imperial government. He then went to the Portuguese consul for assistance and, after some delays, succeeded in getting redress to the tune of a free passage to Cachoeira from the chief of police, from whence the consul himself paid his passage for the remaining half of the journey. After thirty-four days of unjust imprisonment upon a mere suspicion, and after being taken from his work and having his life jeopardized by hardships of imprisonment, all the redress that this poor man can get from the chief of police is one mean little pass for half the distance to his home and worth a few milreis. And this is called justice! We are no longer surprised at such occurrences under the present minister of justice and chief of police, but that such an act should have been allowed to pass without protest by the Portuguese consul is certainly incomprehensible.

Under the new electoral law three deputies will be elected to the General Assembly from the municipality of Rio de Janeiro. It is estimated that there are already thirty candidates for the three places. Deputy Joaquim Nabuco is a candidate in the first district.

It is said that the imperial government has resolved upon the construction of a highway in the western and unsettled part of the province of São Paulo, running from Avanhandava, on the Rio Tietê, directly north to S. Francisco de Sales, on the Rio Grande. The purpose of the road is to afford a shorter and better route into Goyaz than the one now used.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

May 23.—The market to-day opened firm with the following rates in the banks: 2 1/2% on London 445 and 446 on Paris, 530 on Hamburg and 525 1/2 on Portugal. Fair transactions in private paper at 2 1/2% on London and 435 on Paris. Sovereigns 118 3/4 sellers, 118 1/2 buyers.

May 24.—There was more activity in the market to-day and after midday the Banco Commercial raised its rates to 2 1/2% on London, 440 on Paris and 249 1/2 on Portugal, the other banks continuing with the rates of yesterday. Private paper was negotiated in the morning at 2 1/2% on London and 544 on Hamburg, and in the afternoon at 2 1/2% and 2 1/2% on London. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/4 and 118 1/2 cash.

May 25.—The New London and Brazilian Bank joined the Banco Commercial to-day in the rate of 2 1/2% on London, with the following rates on other places: 441 and 448 on Paris, 545 on Hamburg, 530 on New York and 248 on Portugal. In private paper small transactions were effected at 2 1/2% on London and 434 1/2 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/4 and 118 1/2 cash.

May 27.—A further rise of 1/4 cent to-day in the rates on London with a corresponding rise in the rates on other places, the banks adopting the following: 2 1/2% on London, 440 and 440 on Paris, 545 and 544 on Hamburg, 530 on New York and 248 and 248 on Portugal. Small transactions in private paper on London at 2 1/2% and 2 1/2% on Paris at 430 and 430. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/4 cash.

May 28.—The banks continued with the rate of 2 1/2% on London and the following rates on other places: 438 on Paris, 543 on Hamburg, 530 on New York and 248 and 248 1/2 on Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/2% on London, 433 1/2 on Paris and 540 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/4 cash.

May 30.—The rates of the banks to-day were: 2 1/2% on London, 440 on Paris, 543 on Hamburg, 530 on New York and 248 and 248 1/2 on Portugal. Private paper was not active but firm and private paper was negotiated at 2 1/2% on London and 434 on Paris and 540 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/4 cash.

May 31.—There was no alteration to-day in any of the rates of the banks and the market continued firm though not active with small transactions in private paper at 2 1/2% on London and 434 on Paris. Sovereigns 118 3/4 sellers, 118 1/2 buyers.

June 1.—The market continued firm without alteration in the rates of the banks. Small transactions in private paper on London at 2 1/2% and 2 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/4 cash.

June 2.—The rate on London advanced 1/4 cent to-day, the banks adopting the following rates: London 2 1/2%, Paris 437 and 438, Hamburg 540, New York 530, Portugal 248 and 248 1/2. In private paper no fair business was done at 2 1/2% on London and 1 1/4 on Paris, the market closing very firm. Sovereigns 118 3/4 sellers, 118 1/2 buyers.

June 3.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks. Private paper on London was negotiated at 2 1/2% and 2 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/4 cash.

At the general meeting of the Royal Mail steam packet company, held on Monday, April 27, a dividend of £1 per share free of income tax payable by warrants to be issued on April 30th, was declared.

According to the report of the S. Paulo Gas company for the half year the available total is £4,400, out of which the directors recommending a dividend at the rate of 10% per annum leaving £4,400 to be carried forward.

The Nithery Gas Company have declared a dividend of 2% for the half year, making 4 1/2% for the year. £1,000 were placed to the reserve and £250 to the sinking fund for the redemption of debentures.

The May returns of the custom-house at this port show the total receipts to be 3,479,581\$668 as follows:

Imports	2,752,100 003
Despacho marítimo	16,665 288
Exports	568,527 812
Interior taxes	2,341 010
Other sources	4,907 225
	3,479,581 668
Deposits	25,341 855
Restitutions	28,497 352
Internal revenue receipts	731,593 422

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 23.	Six per cent. nopolices (out. sale)	1,070 000
8 do	"	1,068 000
9 do	for May 31st.	1,070 000
4 National Loan of 1879.	"	112 1/2
6 do	"	112 1/2
45 Banco Commercial	"	240 000
8 Banco do Brazil	"	284 000
10 Guarantia Insurance (outs. sale)	"	130 000
180 Providencia Insurance (outs. sale)	"	14 000
100 Caris Urbanos	"	251 000
100 do	for May 31st.	251 000
19 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)	"	92 1/2
14 Banco Predial hypoth. notes	"	77 1/2
13 Sorocabana R. R. deb. of 100\$ (outs. sale)	"	73 1/2

May 24.	Six per cent. nopolices	1,068 000
46 do	"	1,070 000
18 1/2 National Loan 1868	"	1,000 000
50 Banco Industrial	"	239 000
12 Caris Urbanos	"	250 000

50 Sorocabana debentures of £50	82 1/2
24 Macabé e Campos deb. (outs. sale)	90 1/2
150 Banco Predial hypoth. n.	77 1/2
177 do	76 1/2
30 Providencia Insurance (outs. sale)	74 1/2
May 25.	
114 Six per cent. nopolices (67 outs. s.)	1,070 000
5 Six per cent. nopolices	1,072 000
103 do	1,074 000
2,600 do	1,070 000
11,500 National Loan 1868	1,000 000
150 Banco Industrial	239 000
42 Caris Urbanos	251 000
800 do	for last day of transfer.
100 Caris Villa Isabel	251 000
100 Caracola debentures	254 000
100 Leopoldina R. R. debentures	215 000
200 Banco Predial hypoth. notes	73 1/2
130 do	(outs. sale)
180 Navegação Nacional	210 000
72 Providencia Insurance	14 000

May 27.	
13 Six per cent. nopolices (11 outside sale)	1,070 000
17 do	(outs. sale)
8 do	(2 outs. sale)
35 do	do
23 Banco do Brazil	284 000
30 Providencia Insurance	14 000
40 Caris Urbanos for June 30th	251 000
51 Leopoldina R. R. debentures	215 000
550 Banco Predial hypoth. notes	73 1/2
220 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)	92 1/2

May 28.	
5 Six per cent. nopolices	1,070 000
10 do	"
16 do	"
120 Caris Urbanos	251 000
100 do	"
85 do	"
300 do	for last day of transfer.
51 Navegação Brasileira	215 000
80 Sorocabana debentures of £50	82 1/2

May 30.	
1 Six per cent. nopolices	1,072 000
5 do	"
153 do	(46 outs. sale)
23,000\$ do	small amounts
3,000\$ do	do
136 Banco do Comercio	211 000
80 do	"
100 do	"
77 Banco Commercial, 1st serie	230 000
19 do	"
20 do	Rural (outs. sale)
21 Sorocabana debentures of £50	82 1/2
20 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (40)	92 1/2
150 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (30)	92 1/2
250 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)	92 1/2

May 31.	
10 Provincial nopolices	1,070 000
17 Banco Commercial ad. serie (outs. sale)	228 000
10 National Loan of 1868	1,000 000
26 Caris Villa Isabel	251 000
100 Caris Urbanos for last day of transfer.	251 000
50 Sorocabana R. R. debentures of 100\$	70 1/2

June 1.	
148 Banco Commercial, 1st serie	237 000
13 do	and serie
10 Caris S. Christovão	370 000
10 Architectonica	81 000
50 Oeste de Minas R. R.	192 000
20 Banco do Comercio	212 000
318 Banco Predial hypoth. notes	77 1/2
200 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50 outs. sale)	92 1/2
300 Navegação Nacional	220 000
200 Quissamã obligations	200 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1881.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 23rd ult. Since then great activity has prevailed in our market owing to the more favorable advices from Europe and the United States, and the sales amount to 205,230 bags, the greater portion of which is for Europe.

The total sales for the month since the 4th ult. amount to 418,490 bags. Currency prices have advanced 50 to 150 reis for the better grades and 150—200 reis per 20 kilos for the lower ones, and the sterling cost is further increased about 2 1/2% through the rise in exchange.

Receipts showed some falling off during about 7 days, owing, probably to the unremunerative prices ruling here, but since 25th ult. they have again been large. The daily average for the month of May is 11,860 bags against 4,101 in May 1880.

and the total receipts for the 10 months since July 1st amount to 4,267,101 bags against 2,514,123 bags in same period of 1879-80.

The clearances have been:

United States	bags.
May 24 New York, Br str Bida	20,517
June 1 Baltimore, Am bg Alice	1,180
Europe:	
May 23 Southampton, Antwerp, Br str Eikh	5,196
1 Liverpool, Br str Corvillera	1,000
27 Lisbon f. O. Dan schr Hansine Marie	3,000
27 do	bg Marie
27 do	Gr bg Genist
28 Hamburg, str Valparaiso	7,427
31 Elsinore, bg Metta	3,000
31 Bordeaux, Marseilles, Frau Giroude	3,562
31 Oporto, Port bk Africa	3,182

Elsewhere:	
May 24 River Plate, Fr str Congo	1,560
25 do	Br str Phony
27 Cape G. Hope Br lug Ulster	3,100

The total clearances in May have been: for United States 155,415 bags, against 48,199 in May 1880.

and the total clearances during the 11 months since July 1st have been:

bags	
2,008,415 for United S. against 1,819,091 in same per. of 1879-80	
1,639,969, Europe	876,587
94,733, C. of G. H.	64,807
49,772, R. F. W. C.	19,769
3,813,109 bags	2,781,384

showing an increase of 1,031,725 bags over the clearances in the same period of last crop year, viz:

500,384 bags increase to United States	
700,822 " " Europe	
31,856 " " Cape of Good Hope	
30,003 " " Elsewhere	
1,031,725 bags.	

the clearances to Europe being nearly doubled.

We quote, per 50 kilos:

Washed	4\$100—6\$150
Superior	4\$50—5\$300
Good, first	4\$00—4\$500
Regular first	4\$00—4\$150
Ordinary first	3\$50—3\$800
Good second	2\$00—3\$300
Ordinary second	2\$50—4\$700

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

PRIME UNITED STATES	500	547	11.79	cts.
Fair to good	4,300	4,977	10.55	"
Fair	4,300	4,722	10.04	"
Good Channel	4,250	4,973	10.4	"
Fair	3,900	4,971	9.30	"
Low	3,400	4,977	8.30	"
	4,950	347	7.34	"

(C. of G. H. freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2% in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 20,000 bags.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 5 months from January 1st to May 31st.

DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
UNITED STATES			
New York	516,257	324,081	404,860
Baltimore	198,140	151,946	167,746
Richmond	3,500	5,000	5,711
Charleston	8,806	—	—
Savannah	8,148	4,610	5,500
Mobile	72,737	134,327	7,045
New Orleans	10,500	—	—
Galveston	10,500	—	—
St. Thomas f. O.	10,500	—	—
Total	755,524	556,834	782,931

EUROPE

Channel f. O.	22,364	14,000	27,028
Have	278,966	81,256	187,497
Antwerp	101,900	68,235	146,849
North of Europe & Baltic	417,600	266,245	311,377
Liverpool, London & Southampton	257,631	178,020	202,737
Bordeaux	90,653	49,356	61,866
Lisbon f. O.	10,999	756	8,410
Portugal	10,999	756	8,410
Mediterranean	297,718	126,000	196,266
Total	1,639,969	879,687	1,283,399

ELSEWHERE

Cape of Good Hope	94,733	62,897	87,248
River Plate & West Coast	49,972	19,769	39,085
Total	144,725	82,666	126,333

UNITED STATES			
May 24	2,028,415	1,819,091	1,907,888
Europe	1,639,969	879,687	1,283,399
Elsewhere	144,725	82,666	126,333
Total	3,813,109	2,781,384	3,317,620

Flour.—The arrivals since the 24th ult. have been:

3,400 bbls. per Arabella from Richmond	
5,000 " " City of Paris " New York	
8,400 bbls.	

The total arrivals for the month since the 4th ult. amount to 19,113 barrels, all American.

The sales since the same date amount to 27,334 barrels and stock in hand to-day consists of 46,700 barrels, viz:

6,500 barrels	Gallego
2,100 " "	Dunlop
4,100 " "	O'Dance
28,000 " "	Baltimore
5,000 " "	St. Louis
Total	46,700 barrels.

We quote:	
Gallego	21\$000—21\$500
Havall	21\$000—21\$500
Dunlop	21\$000—21\$500
O'Dance	20\$500—20\$750
McCance	20\$500—20\$750
Baltimore	18\$000—20\$750
St. Louis	18\$000—20\$750
Chili	17\$000
River Plate	18\$000

Market steady. The total arrivals during the 5 months since January 1st, amount to 151,176 barrels, viz:

86,562 barrels from Baltimore	
34,004 " "	Richmond
26,500 " "	New York
60 " "	Liverpool
1,810 bbls. from River Plate	

Total... 151,176 barrels.

Lard.—The arrivals consist of 3,000 kegs per City of Paris from New York.

In anticipation of further large arrivals prices have again declined. We quote:

450—460 reis per lb.	George
440—450 " "	Jenkins
430—440 " "	New York

Arrivals in May 8,550.

Total arrivals from January 1st, to May 31st 35,180 cases. Pitch Pine.—The arrivals consist of 450,416 feet per Thomas Fletcher from St. Marys which are not yet sold.

The market continues firm at 41,800 feet per dozen last sale. The arrivals in May were 34,080 feet and the total arrivals during the 5 months from January 1st to May 31st amount to 4,023,035 feet.

White Pine.—The arrivals consisted of 96,228 feet per S. L. L. from New York which have been sold at 115 reis per foot. Market well supplied and quiet.

The arrivals in May were 8,851 feet and the total arrivals during the 5 months from January 1st to May 31st amount to 1,397,051 feet.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. We quote 36,800 per dozen. Total arrivals since January 1st, 289,946 feet.

Sweedish Pine.—No arrivals. Some sales from second hands were effected at 40,000—41,000 per dozen.

Total arrivals since January 1st, 273 dozen. Coals.—The arrivals since the 24th ult. have been co-sid- erable, viz:

1,137 tons, per Elia from Cardiff	
2,094 " " Prince Radolph from Liverpool	
1,230 " " Inverclyde from do	
1,635 " " Abercrombie from Cardiff	
1,242 " " City of Ottawa from do	
927 " " Hopton B from do	
930 " " Sidney from do	
1,728 " " Patricia from do	
648 " " Inheritance from New Castle	
356 " " Nellie Stevenson from do	
340 " " Argonaut from Greenock	
953 " " Pishanga from Leith	
1,661 " " Ada from from Cardiff	
1,835 " " Polaris " do	
9,480 " " Arklow from do	
40 " " Johann Carl from Hamburg	

Almost entirely on orders for consumer's account.

In the absence of sales it is impossible to give quotations. The total arrival during the month of May amount to 28,473 tons, viz:

18,531	tons, from Cardiff
4,945	" Liverpool
2,925	" New Castle (and 109 tons coke)
1,276	" Greenock
953	" Leith
304	" Glasgow
129	New Port
40	" Hamburg

PORTUGUESE				
Destino	194	Mar 15	Paysandú.	To order.
Miramar	346	April 24	Salt Island	M. d'Oliveira & Co
Cintra	258	" 30	Oporto.	J. M. Miranda Leone
Bertha	220	May 3	Oporto.	J. S. Zenha & Co
Pedro V.	178	" 6	B. Ayres.	Souza I'ro & Rocha
Arabella	337	" 25	Richmond.	To order.
Tentadora	528	" 31	Oporto.	S. Hime & Zenha
Jovora Albert	930	June 2	Oporto.	C. Ahmiche & Co.

THE TELEPHONE CO. OF BRAZIL.

89—Rua da Quitanda—89

The following is the list of subscribers already in connection with the Central Office, with address and number of station:

1. Praça do Commercio, Provisional office;
2. Norton Megaw & Co., Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate steamers, 20, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma;
3. Finnie Bros. & Co., 18, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma;
4. Phipps Bros. & Co., 16, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma;
5. Monteiro, Hime & Co., 34, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni;
6. Wright & Co., 38, Rua do Ouvidor;
7. John Bradshaw & Co., 131, Rua da Quitanda;
8. Vice-President, Telephone Co. of Brazil, 89, Rua da Quitanda;
9. General Superintendent, Telephone Co., 89, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor;
10. West'n & Brazilian Telegraph Co., (Cable Co), 125, Rua da Quitanda;
11. "Jornal do Commercio," 61, Rua do Ouvidor;
12. "Cruzeiro," 63, Rua do Ouvidor;
13. "Gazeta de Noticias," 70, Rua do Ouvidor;
14. Club da Engenharia, 6, Rua da Alfandega;
15. Botanical Garden R. R. Co., Largo do Machado;
16. New London & Brazilian Bank, 3, Rua da Alfandega;
17. Paulo Faria & Co., 46, Rua do Hospicio;
18. J. V. C. Mendes (Grocer), 1, Praça de D. Pedro II;
19. Pedro Maria Navarro, 5, Praça do Commercio;
20. Wilson Sons & Co. (U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. Co., Pacific Steam Navigation Co.), 2, Praça das Marinhass;
21. E. W. May—Royal Mail S. S. Co., 49, Rua Primeiro de Março;
22. Manuel Antonio Esteves & Filho, 29, Rua de Bragança;
23. Banco do Brasil, Rua da Alfandega;
24. W. J. Donshea, Chief of the Central Telegraph station;
25. Le Coq Oliveira & Co., 12, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma.
26. Trinks, Münch & Co., 67, Rua São Pedro;
27. G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 34, Rua do Ouvidor;
28. George Nathan, F. N. Tross, 11, D. Lassance;
29. Henrique Harper, 1, Rua da Alfandega;

Additional subscribers will be connected with all the dispatch possible. F. W. JONES, General Superintendent.

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16 Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma.

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Capital paid up..... " 500,000
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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
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Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart
City of Pará	Capt. Crowell	May 29	June 5
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	June 29	July 5
City of Pará	Capt. Crowell	July 29	Aug 5
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	Aug 29	Sept 5

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1881

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
May 24	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.
June 9	Neva	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.

For freights and passages apply to

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THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its present title and management—the publishers of THE NEWS beg leave to state that the same policy which has thus far been so successful in its editorial management, will be continued in the future without change. The results of this independent and impartial policy have been so highly satisfactory, and the encouragement for its continuance has been so general, that the publishers have been able to increase its size by one-third and to realize other improvements of great value to all business men interested in Brazilian trade.

The policy of THE NEWS will continue to be that of strict independence and impartiality. It will seek to obtain the earliest and most reliable information on all commercial topics, and to incorporate all statistical information in such a manner as to give it a permanent value for reference. Its reports for the port of Rio de Janeiro will be made by men who are recognized experts in their several branches of business. No pains will be spared in making these reports thoroughly accurate and reliable. The absence of regular newspaper summaries of the trade of other Brazilian ports has thus far prevented THE NEWS from keeping its readers fully informed on that subject. It is hoped that the difficulties in the way of accomplishing this purpose will soon be overcome, after which regular reports from all the leading ports of the empire will be given.

In its general news columns and in its discussions of political and current topics THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers thoroughly informed and, to that end, to present every subject in a true light. Its purpose is simply to keep its readers—men whose capital is invested or whose business is located in Brazil—acquainted of every important event, of the general drift of political and social affairs, of the state of the markets, and of every occurrence which might affect the profits of business or the security and permanency of investments.

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One year's subscription..... 20000
English and American subscriptions..... £2 and \$10
Advertisements, 15¢ per inch per quarter.
Business cards, 1/2 inch, 10¢ per quarter.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:

—8 Rua São Pedro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, Nº 721.